

KIL

He wears his honour in a box, unseen,
That hugs his *kickish-wick* here at home,
Spending his manly marrow in her arms.
Shakespeare.

KID. *n. f.* [*kid*, Danish.]

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleasant spring. *Pa. Queen.*

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon
which fight fir Richard Graham tells, he would snap one of
the *kids*, and carry him close to their lodging. *Watson.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw

Dandled the *kid*. *Milton.*

So *kids* and whelps their fires and dams express;

And for the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. [From *adules*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or
furze.

To *KID*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

KIDDER. *n. f.* An ingroffer of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsl.*

To *KIDNAP.* *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To

steal children; to steal human beings.

KIDNAPPER. *n. f.* [from *kidnap*.] One who steals human
beings.

The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition
that he might have his child again; for he had smelt it out,
that the merchant himself was the *kidnapper*. *L'Estrange.*

These people lye in wait for our children, and may be con-
sidered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spektator.*

KIDNEY. *n. f.* [Etymology unknown.]

1. These are two in number, one on each side: they have the
same figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers,

their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is un-
der the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the

kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which, by the
motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent

branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the
ferosity being separated, is received by the orifice of the little

tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence
it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincy.*

A youth laboured under a complication of diseases, from his
melancholy and *kidneys*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. Race; kind: in ludicrous language.

Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, that
am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution
and thaw. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that
take up the same resolution without noise. *L'Estrange.*

KIDNEYBEAN. *n. f.* [so named from its shape.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement
rises the pointal, which becomes a long pod, inclosing several

seeds, which are shaped almost like a kidney. It has pinnated
leaves, consisting of an unequal number of lobes. *Milner.*

Kidneybeans are a sort of cod ware, that are very pleasant
wholesome food. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

KIDNEYVETCH. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

KIDDERKIN. *n. f.* [*Kindkin*, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel.

Make in the *kidderkin* a great bung-hole of purpose. *Bacon.*

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;

But sure thou'rt but a *kidderkin* of wit. *Dryden.*

To *KILL.* *v. a.* [Anciently *To quell*; cællan, Saxon; *kelen*,
Dutch.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent.

Dar'lt thou resolve to *kill* a friend of mine?

—Please you, I'd rather *kill* two enemies. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

Ye have brought us forth into this wilderness, to *kill* this
whole assembly with hunger. *Ex. xvi. 3.*

There was *killing* of young and old, making away of men,
women, and children. *2 Mac. v. 13.*

2. To destroy animals for food.

We're mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse,

To fright the animals, and to *kill* them up. *Shakespeare.*

In their assign'd and native dwelling place. *Deatr. xii.*

Thou shalt *kill* of thy herd, and of thy flock. *Deatr. xii.*

Shall I take my bread, and my flesh that I have *killed* for my
shearers? *1 Sa. xxv. 11.*

3. To deprive of life as a cause or instrument.

The medicines which go to the magical ointments, if they
were used inwards, would *kill* those that use them; and there-
fore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

Try with oil, or barm of drink, so they be such things as
kill not the bough. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as ap-
pears by *killing* it with spittle. *Floyer on the Humours.*

KILLER. *n. f.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.

What sorrow, what amazement, what shame was in Am-
phialus, when he saw his dear foster-father find him the *killer*

of his only son! *Sidney.*

Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill
His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill,
When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Sandys.*

So rude a time

When love was held so capital a crime,

KIN

That a crown'd head could no compassion find;

But dy'd, because the *killer* had been kind. *Waller.*

KILLLOW. *n. f.* [This seems a corruption of coal and low, a
flame, as foot is thereby produced.]

An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour, and double's
had its name from *kellow*, by which name, in the North, the

finut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Woodward.*

KILN. *n. f.* [cælin, Saxon.] A stove; a fabrick formed for
admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in

it.

What shall I do? I'll creep up into the chimney. —

There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: creep
into the *kiln* hole. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

After the putting forth in sprouts, and the drying upon the
kiln, there will be gained a bushel in eight of malt. *Bacon.*

Physicians chuse line which is newly drawn out of the
kiln, and not flacked. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

To *KILNDRY.* *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a
kiln.

The best way is to *kilndry* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

KILT for *kill*.

KIMBO. *adj.* [*a schembo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched.

The *kimbo* handles seem with bears-foot carv'd,

And never yet to table have been serv'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

He observed them edging towards one another to whisper;

so that John was forced to fit with his arms a *kimbo*, to keep
them asunder. *Abraham's History of John Bull.*

KIN. *n. f.* [cynne, Saxon.]

1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity.

You must use them with fit respects, according to the bonds
of nature; but you are of *kin*, and to a friend to their per-
sons, not to their errors. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Th' unhappy Palamon,

Whom Theseus holds in bonds, and will not free,

Without a crime, except his *kin* to me. *Dryden.*

2. Relatives; those who are of the same race.

Tumultuous wars

Shall *kin* with *kin*, and *kin* with *kin* confound. *Shakespeare.*

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside,

Were overborn by fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

3. A relation; one related.

Then is the soul from God; so pagans say,

Which saw by nature's light her heavenly kind,

Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray;

A citizen of heav'n, to earth confin'd. *Dante.*

4. The same general class, though perhaps not the same spe-
cies; thing related.

And the ear-deaf'ning voice of the oracle,

Kin to Jove's thunder, to surpris'd my sense,

That I was nothing. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that
which it discovers, being dissolved in a little hot water, is

altogether differing from the stink of the other, being of *kin*
to that of other alcalizate salts. *Boyle.*

5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *ma-
nikin, minikin*.

KIND. *adj.* [from *cynne*, relation, Saxon.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general good-will.

By the *kind* gods, 'tis most ignobly done

To pluck me by the beard. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Some of the ancients, like *kind* hearted men, have talked
much of annual refrigeriums, or intervals of punishment to
the damned, as particularly on the great festivals of the resur-
rection and ascension. *South's Sermons.*

2. Favourable; beneficent.

He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil. *Lu. vi. 35.*

KIND. *n. f.* [cynne, Saxon.]

1. Race; general class. *Kind* in Teutonic English answers
to *genus*, and *sort* to *species*; though this distinction, in popular
language, is not always observed.

Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what na-
ture and force laws are, according to their *kind*. *Hobbes.*

As when the total *kind*

Of birds, in orderly array on wings,

Came summon'd over Eden, to receive

Their names of Thee. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. vi.*

That both are animalia,

I grant; but not rationalia;

For though they do agree in *kind*,

Specific difference we find. *Hudibras, p. 1.*

God and nature do not principally concern themselves in
the preservation of particulars, but of *kinds* and companies. *South's Sermons.*

He with his wife were only left behind

Of peris'd man; they two were human *kind*. *Dryden.*

I instance some acts of virtue common to Heathens and

Christians; but I suppose them to be performed by Christians

after a more sublime manner than ever they were among the

Heathens; and even when they do not differ in *kind* from

moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection. *Atterb.*

He,

KIN

He, with a hundred arts refin'd,

Shall stretch thy conquests over half the kind. *Pope.*

2. Particular nature.

No human laws are exempt from faults, since those that
have been looked upon as most perfect in their *kind*, have been

found, upon enquiry, to have so many. *Baker.*

3. Natural state.

He did, by edict, give the goods of all the prisoners unto
those that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or

compound for them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn,

and called *decime*, or tithes. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

4. Nature; natural determination.

The faithful shepherd peel'd me certain wands,

And in the doing of the deed of *kind*,

He stuck them up before the fullsome ewes. *Shakespeare.*

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,

Are led by *kind* to admire your fellow-creature. *Dryden.*

5. Manner; way.

Send me your prisoners with the speediest means,

Or you shall hear in such a *kind* from me

As will displease you. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

This will encourage industrious improvements, because

many will rather venture in that *kind* than take five in the hun-
dred. *Bacon's Essays.*

6. Sort. It has a slight and unimportant sense.

Diogenes was asked, in a *kind* of scorn, what was the mat-
ter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men phi-
losophers? He answer'd, because the one knew what they

wanted, the other did not. *Bacon.*

To *KINDLE.* *v. a.*

1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea, he *kindles* it

and bakes bread. *Is. xlv. 15.*

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some mens dis-
tempers formerly studied to *kindle* in parliaments. *K. Charles.*

If the fire burns vigorously, it is no matter by what means

it was at first *kindled*: there is the same force and the same re-
freshing virtue in it, *kindled* by a spark from a flint, as if it were

kindled from the sun. *South's Sermons.*

2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat;

to fire the mind.

I've been to you a true and humble wife;

At all times to your will conformable:

Ever in fear to *kindle* your dislike. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

He hath *kindled* his wrath against me, and counteth me as

one of his enemies. *Job xix. 11.*

Thus one by one *kindling* each other's fire,

'Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

Each was a cause alone, and all combin'd

To kindle vengeance in her haughty mind. *Dryden.*

To *KINDLE.* *v. n.* [*Kindle*, Welsh; cynbelan, Saxon.]

1. To catch fire.

When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be

burnt, neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Is. xlii. 2.*

2. [From *kindan*, to bring forth, Saxon.]

Are you native of this place?

—As the coney that you see dwells where she is *kindled*. *Shakespeare.*

KINDLER. *n. f.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who
inflames.

Now is the time that takes their revels keep,

Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep. *Gay.*

KINDLY. *adv.* [from *kind*.]

1. Benevolently; favourably; with good will.

Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyship's looks, and

spends what he borrows *kindly* in your company. *Shakespeare.*

I sometime lay here in Corioli,

At a poor man's house: he us'd me *kindly*. *Shakespeare. Coriol.*

Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love,

in honour preferring one another. *Ro. xii. 10.*

His grief some pity, others blame;

The fatal cause all *kindly* seek. *Prior.*

Who, with less designing ends,

Kindlier entertain their friends;

With good words, and count'ance sprightly,

Strive to treat them all politely? *Swift.*

KINDLY. *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from *kind* the substantive.]

1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature.

This competency I beseech God I may be able to digest

into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby. *Hammond.*

These soft fires

Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat,

Of various influence, foment and warm,

Temper or nourish. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. iv.*

2. The foregoing sense seems to have been originally implied by

this word, but following writers, inattentive to its etymology,

confounded it with *kind*.

3. Bland; mild; softening.

Through all the living regions do't thou move,

And scatter'